

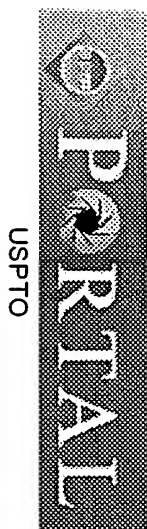
Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L5	5751	L4 and @ad<="20000711"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/08 10:02
L4	8794	382/103,104,199,209,218-220, 278,305;340/541,937, 938;348/143,152-155.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/08 10:01
L3	15	((correlation similarity score) with (greater exceed\$3 larger higher "no less") with threshold) same ((brightness luminance intensity gr\$1y) with (normaliz\$5 compensat\$3 equaliz\$5))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/08 09:13
L2	6	((correlation similarity score) near3 (greater exceed\$3 larger higher "no less") near3 threshold) same ((brightness luminance intensity gr\$1y) near3 (normaliz\$5 compensat\$3 equaliz\$5))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/08 09:12
L1	3	((correlation similarity score) near3 (greater exceed\$3 larger higher "no less") near3 threshold) with ((brightness luminance intensity gr\$1y) near3 (normaliz\$5 compensat\$3 equaliz\$5))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/08 09:11
S1	4	((("4783833") or ("4679077")).PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2005/09/08 09:06
S37	16	(image near4 (similar\$3)) with (sum near3 square near3 difference)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/07 16:18
S36	28	(image near4 (similar\$3)) with (sum near3 square)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/07 16:17
S35	156	(image near4 (similar\$3 difference)) with (sum near3 square)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/07 16:11

S34	366	(image with (similar\$3 difference compar\$4)) with (sum near3 square)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/07 16:11
S33	2	(image with (similar\$3 difference compar\$4)) with sum\$1of\$1square	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/07 16:10
S32	1	(image near3 (similar\$3 difference)) with sum\$1of\$1square	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/07 16:08
S31	0	(image near3 correlation) with sum\$1of\$1square	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/07 16:07
S30	0	(image near3 correlation) with ("sum of square")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/07 16:07
S28	26	(image near3 correlation) with ((luminance intensity gray grey brightness) near3 (normaliz\$5))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/07 16:06
S29	10	image same (quadratic adj1 deviation)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/07 15:48
S27	84	(image near3 correlation) with ((luminance intensity gray grey brightness) near3 (change difference))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/07 15:31
S26	52	(image near3 correlation) same ((luminance intensity gray grey brightness) with contrast)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/07 14:54
S23	133	(ATM teller museum) same ((surveillance monitor\$3 security ) adj1 camera)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/07 14:05

S25	62	(museum) and ((surveillance monitor\$3 security ) adj1 camera)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/07 10:49
S24	94	(ATM teller museum) same ((surveillance security ) adj1 camera)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/07 09:52
S22	222	(ATM teller museum) same ((surveillance monitor\$3 security ) near3 camera)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/07 09:52
S21	26	(ATM museum) same (surveillance adj1 camera)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/07 09:51
S20	17	(ATM museum) with (surveillance adj1 camera)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/07 09:46
S19	74	S18 and @ad<="20020411"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/06 17:09
S18	98	S15 and (match\$3 similar\$3 retriev\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/06 17:09
S17	21	S15 same (match\$3 similar\$3 retriev\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/06 17:09
S16	94	S15 and @ad<="20020411"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/06 17:09
S15	121	(correlat\$3 with (edge adj1 image))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/06 16:21

S14	494	(correlat\$3 with (edge near3 image))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/06 16:20
S13	30	((surveillance (intrusion adj1 detect\$3)) adj1 system) same ((change with (duration period)))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/02 16:11
S10	1	((surveillance (intrusion adj1 detect\$3)) adj1 system) same (((alarm\$3 signal\$3) near3 (generat\$3 produc\$4)) with (change near3 (duration period)))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/02 16:10
S12	18	((surveillance (intrusion adj1 detect\$3)) adj1 system) with (((alarm\$3 signal\$3) near3 (generat\$3 produc\$4)) with threshold)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/02 15:54
S11	49	((surveillance (intrusion adj1 detect\$3)) adj1 system) same (((alarm\$3 signal\$3) near3 (generat\$3 produc\$4)) with threshold)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/02 15:49
S9	0	((surveillance (intrusion adj1 detect\$3)) adj1 system) same (((alarm\$3 signal\$3) near3 (generat\$3 produc\$4)) with threshold with (change near3 (duration period)))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/02 15:49
S8	0	((surveillance (intrusion adj1 detect\$3)) adj1 system) with ((alarm\$3 signal\$3) near3 (generat\$3 produc\$4)) with threshold with (change near3 (duration period))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/02 15:48
S7	1742	(surveillance (intrusion near3 detect\$3)) with ((alarm\$3 signal\$3) near4 (generat\$3 produc\$4))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/02 15:45
S4	50	(surveillance monitor\$3 ((intrusion motion change) near3 (detect\$3 identif\$7))) with (edge near4 correlat\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/02 15:43
S6	41	S5 and @ad<="20020411"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/02 15:14

S5	52	((image frame picture pattern) near3 (compar\$4 similar\$3 match\$3)) with (edge near4 correlat\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/02 15:14
S2	96	((surveillance monitor\$3 intrusion motion change) near3 (detect\$3 identif\$7)) with ((edge line) near4 correlat\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/02 15:01
S3	39	(surveillance ((intrusion change) near3 (detect\$3 identif\$7))) with ((edge line) near4 correlat\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/09/02 14:51



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## 1 [A survey of image registration techniques](#)

Lisa Gottesfeld Brown

December 1992 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 24 Issue 4Full text available: [pdf\(5.20 MB\)](#)
 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

Registration is a fundamental task in image processing used to match two or more pictures taken, for example, at different times, from different sensors, or from different viewpoints. Virtually all large systems which evaluate images require the registration of images, or a closely related operation, as an intermediate step. Specific examples of systems where image registration is a significant component include matching a target with a real-time image of a scene for target recognition, mon ...

**Keywords:** image registration, image warping, rectification, template matching

## 2 [Tracking: Track-based and object-based occlusion for people tracking refinement in indoor surveillance](#)

R. Cucchiara, C. Grana, G. Tardini

October 2004 **Proceedings of the ACM 2nd international workshop on Video surveillance & sensor networks**Full text available: [pdf\(460.83 KB\)](#)
 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

People tracking deals with problems of shape changes, self-occlusions and track occlusions due to other interfering tracks and fixed objects that hide parts of the people shape. These problems are more critical in indoor surveillance and in particular in home automation settings, in which the need to merge information obtained from different cameras distributed around the house calls for the integration of reliable data obtained during time. Therefore, tracking algorithms should be carefully ...

**Keywords:** occlusions, people tracking, probabilistic models, video surveillance

### 3 Face recognition: A literature survey

W. Zhao, R. Chellappa, P. J. Phillips, A. Rosenfeld  
December 2003 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 35 Issue 4

Full text available: [pdf\(4.28 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

As one of the most successful applications of image analysis and understanding, face recognition has recently received significant attention, especially during the past several years. At least two reasons account for this trend: the first is the wide range of commercial and law enforcement applications, and the second is the availability of feasible technologies after 30 years of research. Even though current machine recognition systems have reached a certain level of maturity, their success is ...

**Keywords:** Face recognition, person identification

### 4 System section: 3D video surveillance with Augmented Virtual Environments

Ismail Oner Sebe, Jinhui Hu, Suya You, Ulrich Neumann  
November 2003 **First ACM SIGMM international workshop on Video surveillance**

Full text available: [pdf\(583.25 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Recent advances in sensing and computing technologies have inspired a new generation of data analysis and visualization systems for video surveillance applications. We present a novel visualization system for video surveillance based on an Augmented Virtual Environment (AVE) that fuses dynamic imagery with 3D models in a real-time display to help observers comprehend multiple streams of temporal data and imagery from arbitrary views of the scene. This paper focuses on our recent technical extends ...

**Keywords:** augmented reality, object detection and tracking, video surveillance

### 5 Oral I: 3D face recognition based on high-resolution 3D face modeling from frontal and profile views

Lijun Yin, Matt T. Yourost  
November 2003 **Proceedings of the 2003 ACM SIGMM workshop on Biometrics methods and applications**

Full text available: [pdf\(528.92 KB\)](#)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

This paper presents a novel face recognition system which considers information from both frontal and profile view images and videos. In the system, we recover facial texture details by increasing the input image resolution, construct an accurate 3D face model from two views of a face, and explore both 3D shape and texture informations for an optimal match and identification based on a 3D face model database. Unlike many existing 3D face recognition systems where the 3D model is taken as a bridg ...

**Keywords:** face identification, face modeling, super-resolution

### 6 Representation of process mode correlation for scheduling


D. Ziegenbein, K. Richter, R. Ernst, J. Teich, L. Thiele  
November 1998 **Proceedings of the 1998 IEEE/ACM international conference on Computer-aided design**

Full text available:  [pdf\(905.87 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

## 7 Papers: visualization: Psychophysical and metric assessment of fused images

Timothy D. Dixon, Jan Noyes, Tom Troscianko, Eduardo Fernández Canga, Dave Bull, Nishan Canagarajah  
August 2005 **Proceedings of the 2nd symposium on Applied perception in graphics and visualization APMG '05**

Full text available:  [pdf\(381.96 KB\)](#)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The prevalence of image fusion - the fusing of images of different modalities, such as visible and infrared radiation - has increased the demand for accurate methods of image quality assessment. Two traditional methods of assessment that have been used are computational metrics and subjective quality assessment; we propose an alternative task-based method of image assessment, which represents a more accurate description of image 'quality' than subjective ratings. The current study used a signal ...

**Keywords:** image fusion, image quality metrics, psychophysical testing

## 8 Research papers: spatial and multimedia data: STRG-Index: spatio-temporal region graph indexing for large video databases

JeongKyu Lee, JungHwan Oh, Sae Hwang  
June 2005 **Proceedings of the 2005 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data**


Full text available:  [pdf\(670.79 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

In this paper, we propose new graph-based data structure and indexing to organize and retrieve video data. Several researches have shown that a graph can be a better candidate for modeling semantically rich and complicated multimedia data. However, there are few methods that consider the temporal feature of video data, which is a distinguishable and representative characteristic when compared with other multimedia (i.e., images). In order to consider the temporal feature effectively and efficiently ...

## 9 Image Retrieval from the World Wide Web: Issues, Techniques, and Systems

M. L. Kherfi, D. Ziou, A. Bernardi  
March 2004 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 36 Issue 1

Full text available:  [pdf\(294.13 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

With the explosive growth of the World Wide Web, the public is gaining access to massive amounts of information. However, locating needed and relevant information remains a difficult task, whether the information is textual or visual. Text search engines have existed for some years now and have achieved a certain degree of success. However, despite the large number of images available on the Web, image search engines are still rare. In this article, we show that in order to allow people to profit ...

**Keywords:** Image-retrieval, World Wide Web, crawling, feature extraction and selection, indexing, relevance feedback, search, similarity